



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 19,826. 號六廿百八千九萬一第 日三廿月一拾年酉辛 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21st, 1921. 三拜禮 號一廿月貳拾年拾國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION CHAMPAGNES

	Quarts	Pints	Duty paid
Pommery & Greno	\$94	\$97	"
Veuve Clicquot	94	97	"
Bollinger	92	95	"
Piper Heidsieck	90	93	"
Geo. Goulet	90	93	"
Delbeck	44	48	"

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	every 15 minutes.
8.00	" 9.30	" 10 "
9.30	" 11.00	" 15 "
11.30	" 12.30 p.m.	" 15 "
12.30 p.m.	" 2.30	" 10 "
2.30	" 4.00	" 15 "
4.00	" 8.10	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS.		
8.50 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	every 30 minutes.
9.30 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	every 30 minutes.
11.45 p.m.		
SATURDAY.		
Extra Car—12 midnight.		
SUNDAYS.		
7.30 a.m.	to 12.45 a.m.	
8.00 a.m.	to 9.30 a.m.	every 15 minutes.
9.30	" 11.00	" 10 "
11.30	" 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	" 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m.	" 4.00	" 15 "
4.00	" 8.10	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS.		
As on Week Days.		

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexander Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already paid, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or Cheque or Comptroller Order representing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1921, until further Notice (All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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SPORT.

CRICKET.

INDIAN SCHOOL v. H.K. UNIVERSITY.

The Indian School played the University 3rd XI. on Monday and lost by 30 runs. For the winners Young Saye did the "bat trick." Scores:—

H.K. UNIVERSITY.	INDIAN SCHOOL.
J. L. Young Saye, c and b Kitchell 20	E. K. Ong, b Kitchell 18
E. K. Ong, b Kitchell 18	V. F. Vicegale, b Kitchell 24
V. F. Vicegale, b Kitchell 24	E. Ho Tung, c Madar, b Abbas 3
E. Ho Tung, c Madar, b Abbas 3	B. M. Talati, b Arculli 30
B. M. Talati, b Arculli 30	M. A. Kyum, b Kitchell 2
M. A. Kyum, b Kitchell 2	K. S. Chaw, b Kitchell 7
K. S. Chaw, b Kitchell 7	W. A. Khan, b Kitchell 13
W. A. Khan, b Kitchell 13	A. F. Barma, b Arculli 1
A. F. Barma, b Arculli 1	T. E. Yeoh, not out 13
T. E. Yeoh, not out 13	Extras 31
Total 133	Total 133

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

O.	M.	R.	W.
F. M. Ansuli 19	0	45	9
M. P. Madar 3	0	14	6
N. B. Kitchell 10.3	0	30	6
W. A. Abbas 2	0	10	7

ASSOCIATED SCHOOL.

N. B. Kitchell, b E. K. Ong 12	D. Mohamed, b Young Saye 6
W. Agbas, b E. K. Ong 9	L. Rumjahn, c and b E. K. Ong 0
A. O. Bawa, c E. Ho Tung, b Talati 31	F. M. Ansuli, b Young Saye 0
M. P. Madar, b Young Saye 0	M. Hassan, c Yeoh, b Ong 2
J. B. Jettess, st Yeoh, b Ong 0	S. R. Bux, b Ong 0
A. H. Abbas, not out 6	Extras 6
Total 73	Total 73

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

O.	M.	R.	W.
E. K. Ong 11	0	21	6
M. A. Khan 6	0	15	0
J. L. Young Saye 6	1	27	3
B. M. Talati 3	0	9	2

A TRIANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

At Christmas and the New Year there will be a triangular tournament between the Navy, Army and the Club on the Club ground at times and dates as below:—

Monday, December 28th, Tuesday, December 27th Club v. Army.
Play starts at 10.30 a.m. each day.

Wednesday, December 29th, Thursday, December 30th Army v. Navy.
Play starts at 10.30 a.m. each day.

Saturday, December 31st, Monday, January 2nd Navy v. Club.
Starting at 10.15 p.m., on Saturday and 10 a.m., on Monday.

In their match against the Army the Club will be represented by the following team:—

B. Hancock (capt.), L. J. Davies, F. J. De Rome, F. H. Farthing, Gen. E. B. MacNaghten, E. J. R. Mitchell, E. Pearce, E. B. Reed, G. R. Sayer, A. E. Wood and F. N. Young. This same team will play against the Navy with the exception that E. G. Lammert will play in place of F. H. Farthing.

FAREWELL MATCH WITH THE WILKS.

On Christmas Eve the H.K.C.C. will play the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment in a farewell match on the Club ground, starting at 12.15 p.m. By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Wyndham and Officers, the Band of the Regiment will be in attendance during the afternoon. The Club team for this match will be:—

B. Hancock (capt.), L. J. Davies, Capt. P. Havelock Davis, F. H. Farthing, E. G. Lammert, Gen. E. B. MacNaghten, E. J. R. Mitchell, B. D. C. Morgan, T. E. Pearce, A. B. Raworth and F. N. Young.

OTHER MATCHES.

In addition to the above matches the H.K.C.C. "A" will play two matches as below:—

H.K.C.C. "A" v. Craigengower on Craigengower ground, 2 p.m., on Saturday and 10.30 a.m., on Monday, December 28th. Team: L. D. McNicoll (capt.), W. J. Hope, Lt. N. L. Hammond, H. H. Benson, A. S. Exell, G. W. Sewell, F. Sutton, J. R. Way, A. J. Palmer, A. T. Stubbs, W. Fraser.

H.K.C.C. "A" v. Civil Service on C.S.C.C. ground, 2 p.m., on Tuesday, December 27th. Team: L. D. McNicoll (capt.), L. E. Lammert, M. D. C. Sandberg, H. H. Benson, M. M. Watson, G. W. Sewell, R. K. Valentine, J. R. Way, A. J. Palmer, A. T. Stubbs, G. M. Dorkins.

YACHTING.

WEEK-END RACING.

The 3rd Championship race for all racing yachts was sailed on Dec. 17th. The Course was:—(i.) Channel Rocks (S.), (ii.) Mark boat off Customs House on Fu-Tan-Chai (P.), (iii.) Lyman Beacon (P.). Distance: 9.5 miles. There was a moderate wind blowing E. to E.S.E. Results:—

HANDICAP CLASS.

Yachts	H'cap	Corrected	Position	Pl.	Pl.	Date
Diana	478	438.04	3	3	12	
Rolla	do.	434.32	1	1	6	
Colleen	707	436.30	4	4	13	
Sonia	do.	434.38	2	2	10	
Dorothea	do.	434.39	5	5	1	

ONE DESIGN.

Yachts	H'cap	Corrected	Position	Pl.	Pl.	Date
Daphne	Scratch	443.51	2	2	12	
Bonito	do.	447.40	1	1	3	
Ailsa	do.	441.14	3	3	8	
Halcyon	do.	444.48	4	4	1	

KEYBOARD-RACE.

Yachts	H'cap	Corrected	Position	Pl.	Pl.	Date
Gladys	Scratch	5.01.33	5	5	17	
Sealark	do.	4.57.27	3	3	10	
Spray	do.	4.56.30	2	2	8	
Boolum	do.	5.06.42	4	4	13	
Winifred	do.	4.57.01	1	1	25	
Lady Clodina	do.	4.55.07	6	6	24	
Sirius	do.	5.11.31	8	8	16	
Ursula	do.	4.53.28	7	7	11	
Lola	do.	D.N.S.				
Owl	do.	D.N.S.				

GAEL CLASS.

Yachts	H'cap	Corrected	Position	Pl.	Pl.	Date
Gael	Scratch	5.07.30	1	1	17	
Tonnette	overs 135	5.00.23	2	2	24	
Heckla	do.	5.07.27	3	3	10	
Viking	do.	5.12.13	4	4	15	
Dorothy	Scratch	5.09.44	5	5	9	
Joan	do.	5.35.20	6	6	6	
Chinook	135	Did not start				

CHINESE RIG.

Yachts	H'cap	Corrected	Position	Pl.	Pl.	Date
Lady Jean	330	321.03	1	1	8	
Oenone	Scratch	348.30	2	2	13	
Niobe	do.	354.67	3	3	11	
Dorothy II	1030	D.N.S.				
Helen	1400	D.N.S.				

BRITAIN'S TRADE WITH INDIA.

SUSTAINED AND WELL DIRECTED EFFORT NEEDED.

The *Times Trade Supplement*, in a leader, regards Mr. Ainscough's report as very important and very timely, revealing factors vitally related to the future trade of Great Britain with the great East market. It points out that during the last fiscal year India's share of Great Britain's export was 16.8 per cent., 2.8 more than in the last pre-war year; Australia's was 8.7, and the United States 8.2, while England's percentage of the Indian total imports last year was 61 as compared with 64 in 1913.

These figures should inspire a sustained and well directed effort to hold our own rather than mere complacency. British manufacturers have new and baffling conditions to face and foreign competition was never more formidable.

The stimulation of the manufacturing industries of India following on the war does not necessarily mean a reduction in the aggregate British imports, but by increasing national wealth and raising the standard of living in India, it should assist the activity of her overseas trade.

It, however, means much readjustment in the scope of our supplies of manufactures to the Indian markets. The spirit of hostility to trading and other relations with Great Britain of which Gandhi is the High Priest cannot be ignored.

Mr. Ainscough does not exaggerate when he says that racial feeling is more apparent to-day than ever before. There is, however, no occasion for despondency. Great Britain and India are interdependent.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

KIDNAPPER SENT TO PRISON.

Tsang Kai was charged with kidnapping a small child from 103, Second Street, on November 23rd. Mr. A. Dyer Ball prosecuted.

The Jury were: Messrs. S. Boulton (foreman), E. A. Murphy, C. E. Sandstrom, E. B. Cusby, A. G. Langston, J. Brook and R. Packham.

When asked if he had any objection to the members of the Jury, prisoner said he could not see their faces owing to the glare of a window. "I have no objection to the Jury if they are doing justice to me," he added.

Mr. Dyer Ball said prisoner had raised a point which he wished to raise himself. His difficulty had always been that he could not see the jurors' faces and he suggested a curtain for the window behind the Jury box.

The Judge: I quite agree. I myself can only see this end of the box. However, I was able to see the jurymen as they came up and I think the prisoner is very fortunate to have such a "good jury."

It was alleged by the Crown that prisoner stole a three-year-old child, which had been born in Second Street and one day when the youngster was playing in the roadway he led it away. He was arrested later on outside the Western Market.

In his defence Tsang Kai accused the child's father of being a Triad man, an opium trafficker and fan-tan promoter. He said the child's father knew that he knew this and so trumped up a false charge to prevent him from giving the game away.

It was stated that the police knew nothing against the child's father, and the jury after a short retirement brought in a verdict of guilty.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball, appearing for the Crown, wanted fogging to be included in the sentence but His Honour decided that five years' hard labour would meet the case.

SUPREME COURT BAILIFF ASSAULTED.

THE WORRIES OF EXECUTING A WARRANT.

Mr. J. Castilho, assistant bailiff of the Supreme Court, related to Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, an unhappy experience which befel him whilst serving a warrant on a debtor, who he was alleged to have been assaulted by the defendant, a motor-car driver employed by Mr. M. K. Lo.

Mr. Castilho said that about 4 p.m., on Monday, he served a judgment warrant issued by the Supreme Court, on a chauffeur named Ho Kee employed by the "Woochai Garage." He went to the garage in company with Dewar Singh, in whose behalf the warrant was issued. He served the warrant on Ho Kee there, and then arrested him.

After inspecting the warrant, the Magistrate asked Mr. Castilho if he had tried to seize property before arresting the debtor.

Mr. Castilho: I asked him to pay \$140. He said he had no money, and I arrested him.

Proceeding, the witness said he took the debtor out of the garage into the road to take him to the station. They had not walked 50 yards up the road, when the defendant came up and holding the witness by the arm said: "No can be charged." A crowd collected and proceeded to assault Dewar Singh who ran away. The crowd then turned their attention to the witness, and demanded Ho Kee's release. The witness had in order that he might hold Ho Kee with both hands to prevent him from getting away. The crowd assaulted him, and in the struggle Ho Kee broke loose and ran off followed by the crowd. They all entered a garage. The witness followed and asked the manager of the garage if there was a back door to the premises. He was told there was, so he went to it, but could find none. As he was coming out of the garage, the defendant, who was the ring-leader, passed him and he arrested him.

Replying to Mr. Lo, the witness said that the defendant made no attempt to run away when he saw him coming out of the garage.

Mr. Lo: As a bailiff, when you get a judgment debtor in your custody, and you apprehend that a mob is coming to attack you and rescue the debtor, is it your natural instinct to drop your defending stick to have both hands on the debtor?—Yes.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Castilho denied that he had used his stick to strike the crowd with. He did not see Dewar Singh strike any of the crowd with his stick. Ho Kee did not tell him at the time of his arrest that he was only the guarantor of the debtor. Ho Kee spoke in the Shanghai dialect and the witness did not understand him. Dewar Singh corroborated Mr. Castilho's statement about the mob attacking them.

The defendant called Mr. Leask's chauffeur to give evidence.

This witness said that he and a friend tried to explain to Dewar Singh that Ho Kee was only the guarantor of the debtor, but the latter would not listen to them and proceeded to attack them with his stick. "We took the stick from him," witness said. "Mr. Castilho helped the Indian, and we took his stick from him also."

Mr. Lindsell remanded the case until to-day in order to consult the Registrar with regard to the procedure employed in executing a judgment warrant, and also to see the promisor, note to discover whether Ho Kee was the debtor or guarantor.

STILL ANOTHER PIRACY.

WEST RIVER STEAMER HELD UP.

The piracy of another steamer belonging to Hongkong was reported yesterday. A small West River vessel the *Wa Sun* (947 tons), trading between Hongkong and Shanni, left here early on Sunday morning with 93 Chinese passengers, most of whom disembarked at Ma Kung. At 4 p.m. the same day when about 10 miles off Shanni the vessel was pirated. Details of the looting are not yet to hand. The *Wa Sun* was expected to arrive here last night, but it is now reported that she will not be in until some time this morning.

The vessel belongs to the Pakt Hong Steamship Company of Connaught Road Central. A brief telegram was received by the agents of the Company reporting the incident and stating that there had been no bloodshed.

CRACKERS AGAIN.

"JACKS" LAST NIGHT ASHORE.

A naval seaman of the H.M.S. *Ambrose* named Thomas Playford was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy yesterday with firing crackers at a late hour on the previous night in Spring Garden Lane.

The defendant said it was his last night ashore before leaving for Home on the *Bellerophon*. In company with some his friends they were "celebrating."

Evidence was given to the effect that, with three others, Playford went into one of the houses and fired off crackers. When remonstrated with by the mistress, defendant proceeded to smash a lamp bracket.

The complainant put in a claim for \$25 compensation for the damage.

A fine of \$3 was imposed and Playford was ordered to pay \$5 compensation.

Tokyo was confronted recently by the possibility of a water famine as a result of an earthquake; the most severe experienced in 28 years. An intake tunnel in the Western suburbs of Tokyo, collapsed as a result of the tremor. The Water Department hoped to be able to avoid an interruption of the service, and presumably they succeeded or, more would have been heard of the matter.

THE QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE.

OFFICIAL TEXT.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State of the United States of America by the Consul General for the United States at Hongkong:—

"At the fourth plenary session of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments held December 10th, Senator Lodge made public the following draft of a treaty and accompanying reservations:

"The United States of America, the British Empire, France and Japan, with a view to the preservation of the legal peace and the maintenance of their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean, have determined to conclude a treaty to this effect, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries the President of the United States of America; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, and for the Dominion of Canada, for the Commonwealth of Australia, for the Dominion of New Zealand, for India, the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; who having communicated their full powers found in good and due form have agreed as follows:—

"ARTICLE I.—The high contracting parties agree as between themselves to respect their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean. If there should develop between any of the high contracting parties a controversy arising out of any Pacific question and involving their said rights, which is not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy and is likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting between them, they shall invite the other high contracting parties to a joint conference to which the whole subject will be referred for consideration and adjustment.

"ARTICLE II.—If the said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other power, the high contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be jointly or separately (taken) to meet the particular situation.

"ARTICLE III.—This agreement shall remain in force for ten years from the time it shall take effect; and after the expiration of said period it shall continue to be in force subject to the right of any of the high contracting parties to terminate it upon twelve months notice.

"ARTICLE IV.—This agreement shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great Britain and Japan which was concluded at London on July 13th, 1911, shall terminate.

"RESERVATIONS.—The signing of this treaty is on the part of the United States subject to (reservations affecting) the island of Yap and what are termed the Mandate Islands in the Pacific Ocean north of the Equator, the negotiations in regard to which are almost concluded, and also the reservations with respect to what are termed the Mandate Islands in the Pacific Ocean south of the Equator. It should also be observed that the controversies to which the proposed treaty refers do not include questions which according to the principles of international law lie exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the respective powers."

In the course of his address Senator Lodge stated: "To put it in a few words, the Treaty provides that the four signatory powers will agree between themselves in regard to their insular possessions and dominions in the region of the Pacific, and that if any controversy should arise as to such rights all the high contracting parties shall be invited to a joint conference looking to the adjustment of such controversy. They agree to take similar action in the case of aggression by any other power upon these insular possessions or dominions. This agreement is to remain in force for ten years, and after ratification under the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties the existing agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July 13th, 1911, shall terminate. Each signer is bound to respect the rights of the others, and before taking action in any controversy to consult with them. There is no provision for the use of force to carry out any of the terms of the agreement, and no military or naval stations, lurk anywhere in the background or under cover of these plain and direct clauses. The surest way to prevent war is to remove the cause of war. This is an attempt to remove the cause of war over a great area of the globe's surface by reliance upon the good faith and honest intentions of the nations which signed this Treaty solving all differences through a process of diplomacy and joint consideration and conciliation."

THE METHOD OF MOUNTING

spectacle glasses is of the greatest importance," writes Dr. C. Hartridge, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon and Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery to the Westminster Hospital, "they must be accurately centred in frames that are light, strong and fit well, otherwise the good effect of the most carefully chosen correction may be entirely frustrated by a faulty position of the glasses, or even a fresh source of eye-strain may be introduced." The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 63, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment and instrument to adjust your spectacle to a nicety.—ADVT. [653]

A VACCINATION CAMPAIGN TO BE INAUGURATED IN THE COLONY.

SANITARY BOARD TO TAKE ACTION.

The Head of the Sanitary Department (Mr. G. R. Sayer) announced at a meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday what, in view of the serious outbreak of small-pox at Shanghai, the Government proposed to take precautions immediately inaugurating a vaccination campaign. The members present were the Vice-Chairman (the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins), the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou-son, Mr. S. W. Tso, Dr. Black, Dr. F. M. Ozorio, Dr. W. W. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

In making the announcement just referred to, the CHAIRMAN remarked that, as the Board knew, the immediate urgency for the campaign at present was not so obvious as it was in 1918, when there was an actual epidemic of small-pox in the Colony. It was nevertheless considered that in a Colony like this—where the population was shifting and in the case of a disease like small-pox against which it was easy to render oneself immune by vaccination from time to time—it was advisable to give special facilities to the ordinary man in the street to protect himself. In addition, there was an outbreak of small-pox—apparently a rather serious one—in Shanghai, and this, he thought, was sufficient to warn them to take precautions in good time. The proposal was that his department should be in charge of the campaign, and, with the consent of the Medical Officer of Health, he proposed that Dr. Woodman should be in charge of the arrangements. He also hoped that Mr. Tso, who rendered such valuable service on the last occasion, would assist them again. (Applause).

Mr. Tso intimated his willingness to do everything he could.

The Hon. Mr. CHOW SHOU-SON: Have we sufficient vaccine?

The CHAIRMAN: We have sufficient, I understand, for 100,000 vaccinations.

BUILDING NUISANCES.
With reference to a notice on the agenda that the Head of the Sanitary Department be deputed by the Building Authority under Section 230 (a) of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, to deal with certain additional nuisances under Part III of that Ordinance, the CHAIRMAN explained that the practice had been for members of his staff to find nuisances, mainly consisting of missing gratings, defective rain water pipes and defective flooring, and to report them to the Building Authority. By arrangement with the Director of Public Works they proposed not merely to discover these nuisances but to deal with them, and if cases occurred where the notices were not complied with to take those responsible to court. He understood that the Director of Public Works was glad to be relieved of this responsibility and the Medical Officer of Health very willingly accepted the additional duty, which incidentally meant that the Board could personally ascertain that the nuisances, which were scarcely sanitary nuisances, had been remedied.

The Board approved.

CEMETERIES COMMITTEE.

The CHAIRMAN said that in approving the Cemeteries Select Committee at a previous meeting the Board omitted to appoint an unofficial member. He proposed Mr. C. G. Alabaster who served on the old Committee.

This was approved.

INFECTED ANIMALS.

Regarding a proposal to introduce by-laws for dealing with dangerously infected animals, the CHAIRMAN explained that although the Board had power to order the slaughter of these animals, the only by-laws actually passed dealt with cattle and swine. They had never actually taken power to deal with, for example, cases of glanders in ponies, horses and so on. On the advice of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon he had drafted an additional by-law to cover not merely cases of glanders but all dangerously infective diseases among animals. The necessity for this would appear obvious when he said that only the previous day they found a case of anthrax in a pig at the Jockey Club Stables. He understood anthrax was communicable to human beings. The by-laws seemed very inadequate to deal with infectious diseases among animals, generally, and it was proposed in due course to submit to the Board a new draft of by-laws to cover all reasonable cases that might be expected, in order to avoid having to pass special by-laws when possibly unusual diseases occurred. In the meantime he had drafted a new by-law, which he proposed be adopted.

The by-law provided that if it appeared to the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon that any animal, which expression included horses, asses and mules, was suffering from or had been in contact with animals suffering from dangerous infective disease, the Board might cause such animal to be slaughtered and the carcass to be disposed of in such manner as the Board might think fit.

The Medical Officer seconded and the Board approved.

RULES FOR SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN said that certain by-laws had been drafted and circulated to members dealing with the good order and discipline of depots and slaughter houses. He understood there were no special regulations covering certain actions done outside public slaughter houses or public depots. These were not covered by any particular Ordinance but they might be rightly considered to be offences if committed within a Government slaughter house or depot. For example, an officer in charge should have specific and definite authority within the depot and should be able to point to definite and distinct regulations which should not be contravened. He moved that the by-laws be approved.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BIG BLAZE IN QUEEN'S ROAD. TWO FIREMEN HAVE A NARROW ESCAPE.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a serious fire broke out at No. 292, Queen's Road Central, an establishment on the corner of Ladder Street, used as a job paper and firecracker shop and store. The fire originated on the top floor and the cause of the outbreak is at present unknown.

Owing to the inflammable nature of the stores the conflagration soon assumed a good hold of the building and although the fire brigade were soon on the spot with two engines the fire spread rapidly from floor to floor. The fire fighters experienced great difficulty in coping with the outbreak; what with the exploding of fire crackers and the general nature of the goods stored the task was a hazardous one. The whole of the building was gutted, roof and floors collapsing.

As this house could not be saved the efforts of the Brigade were mainly directed to the saving of the adjoining property; in this their efforts were successful and No. 294 only suffered slightly from fire and water.

The fire was still smouldering early in the evening and members of the Brigade were still standing by to prevent any fresh outbreak.

The Superintendent of the Brigade was of the opinion that had it not been for the nearness of the outbreak to the Station, the extent of the conflagration would have been much larger.

During the blaze a serious incident occurred. Two Chinese firemen were coping with the flames from the interior of the building. They were standing on the third floor when it collapsed, and fell to the second floor which, in turn, gave way. The men were eventually rescued by their comrades from amongst the burning debris and despatched to hospital by motor ambulance.

Their condition is not considered serious.

ALLEGED FORGERY. ATTEMPT TO PASS A \$5 NOTE FOR \$100.

A Chinese, dressed in European style, was charged at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. E. E. Lindsell, with (1) that he did utter and dispose of a bank note of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China for payment of \$100 with intent to defraud; (2) that he had in his unlawful possession seven bank notes, the same having been forged.

A Chinese accountant stated that on December 14th, the defendant came into the shop at 127, Queen's Road, and ordered one overcoat, and one singlet. The price was \$23. The payment he offered a \$100 bill, saying "here, change it." Witness examined the note and found that it had been altered from \$5 to \$100. This was pointed out to defendant and he said "I did not know it was bad." The Chinese characters on the note were blurred. Witness asked him to produce another note. Defendant said "that is all I have." He then took three dollars in Cantonese small change from his pocket and offered them as a security on the goods. This money was refused and witness allowed him to go away. Ten minutes later he was brought back to the shop by a detective constable.

The Magistrate: Why did you examine the note so carefully?
Witness: The master had told me to be careful as a forged note had been received in the adjoining shop, which was passed as a \$50 note. It was only a \$5 note.

The constable who arrested the man said that he asked defendant to produce the \$100. He demurred and said "I have not got one." Witness then said to him "Don't be afraid. I am a constable. I want to see why the clothier refused it." The man then produced the note.

Evidence as to the defendant, booking a 90-cent room at the Sam Hop boarding house was given by the register clerk of the house. The man called with two other men on the day of the offence, the 14th inst. He brought in a box with him. This box was eventually taken to the Police Station and opened in the presence of Detective Inspector Grant. Inside a blanket the seven other forged notes were found.

Mr. C. F. Malby, sub-accountant of the Chartered Bank said that the eight notes produced were genuine \$5 bills. The Chinese characters on these notes had been altered to read \$100, the English figures had also been altered. The forgery could not have been carried out on anybody who possessed a knowledge of English.

At this stage Mr. Lindsell adjourned further hearing of the case to Saturday, at 11.30 a.m.

The Hon. Mr. HALLIFAX asked if the by-laws had been submitted to the law officers.

The CHAIRMAN: They have.

Dr. OZORIO asked if there had been many nuisances which required to be dealt with under the by-laws the Chairman proposed.

The CHAIRMAN: Not very many. Occasionally there are one or two and it is to meet these occasional cases that these by-laws are required.

Hon. Mr. HALLIFAX seconded the resolution which was unanimously passed.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

As this was the last meeting of the Board this year the CHAIRMAN took the opportunity of wishing members the compliments of the season.

CORRESPONDENCE. MONOPOLY OF HONGKONG'S FOOD SUPPLY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir,—I bear on very good authority that the amalgamation of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., and the Dairy Farm Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd., is still under consideration, and there is a likelihood of this monopoly scheme maturing. Now, sir, do the general public of Hongkong realise what this means to them? Do they realise that the chief object of the management of the Hotel Co. in bringing about this amalgamation may be to get full control of indispensable food supplies of the Colony? To-day there is a shortage of milk and cream, to-morrow it may be butter, and when the hot weather comes round there will probably be the usual shortage of ice, the demand being greater than the supply. To the credit of the management of the Dairy Farm Co. it must be stated that on occasions when there has been an unavoidable shortage, as is the case with milk and cream at the present moment, the inconvenience is distributed in such a way that no one is seriously inconvenienced; but in the event of the Hotel Co. taking over the Dairy Farm Co., it would at least be within the power of the Hotel Co. to supply to the full its own requirements, regardless of the inconvenience caused to the rest of the community. In other words the Hotel's patrons, consisting largely of tourists, would have their wants supplied while the residents would go short. Again, what would be the position of hotel and catering firms which cater for that section of the community not reached by the Hongkong Hotel Co. if such control as I have mentioned were obtained over necessary food supplies?

It is generally agreed that an up-to-date hotel or catering firm to compete with the Hongkong Hotel Co. would be a great boon to tourists and residents of the Colony, and under ordinary conditions, such competition is bound to arise and probably in the near future; but what prospect of success would any fresh enterprise have if it were obliged to apply to the Hongkong Hotel Co., its chief competitor, for important supplies of food? These amalgamations and monopolies are a boon to the favoured few but a menace to the general community, and it behoves the public of Hongkong to resist this latest move and express itself in no uncertain manner before it is too late.—Yours truly,

ANTI FOOD-HOG.

THE FRUITFUL ROCK OF HONGKONG. MORE OFFICIALS PER ACRE THAN ANY OTHER ROCK.

The following is an extract from the report of a speech made by Mr. Byron Brennan, C.M.G. formerly in the British Consular Service in China, at the annual dinner of the China Association:—

"Hongkong to many people, is looked upon as part of China, but that is a mistake. Hongkong for its size is not very important, but as a parting way in English commerce it is very great. Built on a rock, it does not produce very much for other countries, but one thing is certain—for a rock, it produces per acre—(laughter)—more officials than any other in the world. The British Empire—(hear, hear and laughter.) Perhaps Mr. Grindle, when he arrives in Hongkong, will mention so."—(laughter.)

THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIAN TROOPS. MESSAGE FROM INDIAN UNITS IN HONGKONG.

A Special Command Order issued yesterday by Lieut.-General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. says:—

"The following cable has been received from H.R.H. The Prince of Wales through the C-in-C India:—

"I find that during my tour in India I shall not be able to see all Units of the Indian Army as some of them are still serving their King Emperor outside the limits of India across the seas, in Mesopotamia, Palestine and other countries. I much regret that I shall not have the opportunity of meeting the latter, and I desire to convey to them my disappointment at not being able to see them in India, and to assure them that my thoughts are with them in the varied and responsible duties which they are so efficiently performing in the cause of the Empire. All that I see of the Indian Army in my tour in India strengthens the admiration which I have always had for all ranks of the Indian Army from the days when they were my comrades in arms in the great war. I am confident that they will continue worthily to uphold the glorious traditions of our fighting forces."

The following reply has been despatched to the C-in-C India:—

"The units of the Indian Army serving in this Command hope that you will express to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales their respectful gratitude for his message and their loyal devotion to the service of the King Emperor wherever duty may call them."

From G.O.C. Forces in China.

A STUDENT OF STORMS. YALE PROFESSOR IN HONGKONG.

An interesting visitor to the Colony in the last few days has been Dr. Stephen S. Visser, of Yale University, Fellow of the Association of American Geographers and member of other scientific bodies. Dr. Visser is making a scientific study of the problems of tropical cyclonic storms, of which the typhoon is the local example. While here he has spent many hours with Mr. T. F. Claxton, Director of the Royal Observatory.

In conversation with a representative of the Hongkong Daily Press, Dr. Visser said he had been much impressed with the equipment of the Royal Observatory here and he was acquainted with observatories in Europe and America as well as in this part of the world. Dr. Visser expressed high appreciation of Mr. Claxton's assistance in furthering the objects of his mission and commented on the conspicuous scientific skill of the Director in working up the observations made here. Mr. Claxton (he said) has a great reputation amongst scientific meteorologists for his efficient work in Mauritius where he was in charge for 15 years and was probably, Dr. Visser thought, the youngest Director in charge of an Observatory anywhere when first appointed.

His work during ten years in Hongkong had enhanced his reputation.

Dr. Visser was turning over the pages of Mr. Claxton's work, "The Climate of Hongkong," as he spoke and he waxed quite enthusiastic over the charts, graphs, curves, diagrams and mathematical problems there worked out.

Dr. Visser mentioned that he was spending six months on his present investigation and had visited the Hawaiian Islands, Fiji, New Zealand, many parts of Australia, and the Philippines and would shortly return to the United States, after spending some time in Shanghai and Kobe. The University of Yale had made a special grant for this research work, having become particularly interested of late in the subject of cyclonic storms and the influence of climate on peoples, through the work of Professor Ellsworth Huntington, in the Geographical Department, and also because the University had recently established a connection with the Bishop Museum at Honolulu.

"Dr. Doberck, a former Director of the Observatory here, wrote the first scientific account of typhoons, some 30 years ago," remarked Dr. Visser, "and Father Algue, of the Manila Observatory, published an important volume 20 years ago, but very little has been done of a comprehensive nature since that time. A great deal of information has been accumulated in the interval, however, and it merits detailed study. It may reveal important facts, particularly about storms in the South and other parts of the Pacific, which have been very little studied. In Australia, insurance companies are in great need of more definite information about storms with a view to the adjustment of rates for that class of insurance."

Dr. Visser mentioned that he had now a large body of data relative to more than 1,500 storms extending back for 35 years and, in some cases, 50 years. It might be possible, from this data, to work out correlations which would be of help in predicting storms. "This part of the world has not the great lead in numbers of storms that it is generally supposed to have," said Dr. Visser. "It used to be thought that it had ten times as many as an equal area in the South Pacific, but it is not as bad as that, really, only about twice as many. There are several other regions of the globe in which the storms approach in severity those of this area."

ALLEGED ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS. INDIANS IN COURT.

Two Indians, employed as watchmen and tallymen at a godown, No. 102, Praya East, were charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being in unlawful possession of one automatic pistol, 40 rounds of ammunition, and 23 tins of raw opium.

Mr. D. Burlingham, A.S.P., prosecuted, and Mr. A. H. Crew appeared for the first defendant.

As no evidence was being brought against the second defendant, he was discharged.

Sergt. Kelly gave evidence as to the searching of the hut where the defendant slept and stated that the arms, ammunition and opium were found under the pillow of the defendant's bed. When accused the man said, "I know nothing about it." A number of papers, bearing the defendant's name, found in the hut, were produced in Court as proof that the man was the occupant. Mr. Crew admitted that the defendant was an occupant of the room, but pointed out that a number of Indians also had access to the hut and stored personal property there. He said that the real owner of the arms, etc., was an Indian called Yah Mahomed who had since been taken into Police custody; if this man was called he would prove that there was no case against his client.

Yah Mahomed was then called and placed in the box and said that he placed the arms under the pillow. They were given to him by a man who came from London.

The Magistrate: Why did this man give you the revolver?—He told me to keep it as he was going to India.

Witness said that the revolver was given to him in the sailors' home. Mr. Wood, after taking a sworn statement from the defendant, which was a complete denial of any knowledge of the property, decided to discharge the man. The defendant was released.

XMAS GIFTS

FOR

LADIES	GENTS.
TOILET SETS	HAIR BRUSHES
TRINKET BOXES	THERMOS FLASKS
MANICURE SETS	SAFETY RAZORS
SCENT BOTTLES	STROPS
PUFF BOXES	CIGARETTE CASES
BUTTON HOOKS	SPIRIT FLASKS
SALTS BOTTLES	EVER SHARP PENCILS
CARD CASES	CALENDARS
CHAIN BAGS	CIGAR LAMPS
PHOTO FRAMES	TOBACCO BOXES
VANITY CASES	INKSTANDS
MIRRORS	BRIDGE BOXES
STERLING	SILVER

TOY BAZAAR

1ST. FLOOR
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
WE CLOSE AT 6 P.M. THIS WEEK

MANDER BROTHERS
OLSINA
le dernier mot
in
WATER PAINTS
Particulars and shade books on application.
SOLE AGENTS,
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
TEL 1741 HONGKONG

NEW MUSIC
JUST ARRIVED

MY CAROLINA ROSE	WALTZ	SUNNY TENNESSEE	FOX-TROT
HAWAIIAN CHIMES	"	I WANT MY MAMMY	"
SAY YOU'LL BE MINE	"	YOO-HOO	"
O-H-I-O	ONE-STEP	NOBODY'S BABY	"
SUNSHINE	"	MOLLY ON A TROLLEY	"

AT
A ANDERSON'S

Wm. Powell & Co.
TELEPHONE 3146
XMAS PRESENTS
THAT YOU ARE LOOKING FOR.
These you cannot do better than purchase at our store. We have a well-assorted selection of useful presents for Gentlemen, that are sure to please. These include, besides many others:
TIES, DRESSING GOWNS,
SOCKS, SILK AND WOOL SCARVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, FITTED DRESSING SUIT,
GLOVES, and WHITING CASES,
UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
For the convenience of customers our Store will remain open until 6 p.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

WE have just received another shipment of "DUNHILL" PIPES. They are in various shapes. Most suitable as a Xmas gift.

TABAGUERIA FILIPINA,
Queen's Road, Central.
[1898]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE have REMOVED our Office from No. 21, Li Yuen Street to No. 107, WING LOK STREET, the Office of Messrs. HIN FAR & CO., who are our General Managers.
LONGLEY & CO.
Coal Merchants, Ship-Chandlers,
Ship's Comrades and Stevedores.
[1943]

POLO MATCH.

L. T. COL. J. R. WYNDHAM and the Officers and Men of the 1st Cavalry will be "At Home" to their friends on the Polo Ground, Causeway Bay, at 4 p.m. THURSDAY, December 22nd, 1921, when the Final for the K.O.T.L. Cup will be played—THE CIVILIANS versus THE ARMY.
The Regimental Band will play selections during the afternoon.
[1944]

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LTD.
COPENHAGEN.

THE Motorship

"INDIEN"
Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th Dec., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th Dec., at 10 a.m.
All Claims must reach us before the 31st Dec. or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MANNEIS & BACKHOUSE, LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, December 20th, 1921. [1942]

HONGKONG HOTEL AND REPULSE BAY.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

SATURDAY, 24TH DECEMBER
DINNER DANCING AT REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

BOXING DAY, MONDAY, 26TH DECEMBER
"FANCY DRESS" DINNER DANCING AT HONGKONG HOTEL GRILL.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH DECEMBER
DINNER DANCING AT REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

NEW YEAR'S EVE

SATURDAY, 31ST DECEMBER
"FANCY DRESS" DINNER DANCING AT REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

(Sunday being New Year's Day, the above Dinner Dance will commence from 7.30 p.m.)

MONDAY, 2ND JANUARY, 1922
DINNER DANCING AT REPULSE BAY HOTEL. [1846]

S.S. "PORTOS"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All claims must be sent to me on or before the 27th inst., 1921, or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
E. BODENFUSER, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1921. [1930]

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN.
THE Company's Steamship

"OBERON MARI"
Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 24th Dec., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 10 a.m., on the 24th Dec. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, LTD.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1921. [1931]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE S.S.

M. V. "GLENNAVY"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 23rd Dec., 1921, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined at 10 a.m., on the 23rd Dec. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
The M.V. "GLENNAVY" also brings forward cargo loaded per M. V. "GLENGLYLE" at Middlesbrough, Hamburg and Antwerp which was subsequently reloaded at Antwerp owing to a collision with the "Edmund". A General Average having been declared on the "GLENGLYLE", Consignees are required to sign an Average Agreement and pay a deposit of two per cent. of the value of the goods before Bills of Lading will be countersigned. Valuation forms can be obtained from the undersigned.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, December 18th, 1921. [1940]

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

M. V. "GLENGLYLE"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 23rd Dec., 1921, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined at 10 a.m., on the 23rd Dec. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
A General Average having been declared on this ship, Consignees are required to sign an Average Agreement and pay a deposit of one per cent. of the value of the goods before Bills of Lading will be countersigned. Valuation forms can be obtained from the undersigned.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, December 18th, 1921. [1924]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

"KASHMIR"

Arrived Hongkong on Dec. 18th, 1921.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 10 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m., on MONDAY and THURSDAY.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
HONG KONG, December 18th, 1921. [1894]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"EURYPILOS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms of conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 19th Dec.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th Dec., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 7th Jan., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, December 19th, 1921. [1923]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

WE have this day REMOVED our Office to No. 8, DES VOUEX ROAD, above the Bank of Canton Ltd.
ARRATON Y. APCAR & CO.
[1885]

NOTICE

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATE No. 1068 for 5 Shares Nos. 63091/63095 Certificate No. 1067 for 1 Share No. 63096 Certificate No. 1098 for 2 Shares Nos. 88608/88609 standing in the name of JULIO DINIZ OUTEIRO DA SILVA of Canton, Society's Register, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming the same will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and NEW CERTIFICATES for the said Shares will be issued by the Society.
G. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.
Hongkong, 28th November 1921. [1810]

BRITISH LEGION.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BRANCH.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CITY HALL on WEDNESDAY, 21st December, 1921, at 5.15 p.m. with the following objects—

1. To accept the Constitution of the "British Legion".
 2. To confirm the existing Rules of the Branch, except in so far as the same conflict with the Constitution, pending the adoption of Bye-Laws to be drawn up by the General Committee and submitted to a General Meeting.
 3. To appoint Auditors.
- By Order of the General Committee.
H. K. HOLMES, Hon. Secretary. [1908]

HONGKONG CALLING LEAGUE.

THE object of the CALLING LEAGUE is to simplify calling in Hongkong, particularly for new-comers, by enabling members to pay and return calls by post.

A printed list containing names and addresses of all members will be sent to every member quarterly.
Anyone may join by registering their names at Messrs. KILBY & WALSH, LTD., on payment of \$1. annually. Those wishing to join are asked to do so without delay so that their names may be included in the new list being prepared for January.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND ON SHARES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1921.

THE BOARD having declared a FINAL DIVIDEND of 1% (Twelve per cent) free of Income Tax for the year ending 30th June, 1921, holders of Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividends on presenting No. 19 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin—

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

THE BANQUE BRITANNE D'ETRANGER.

The Payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels, as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.

GENERAL MANAGER, KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION. [1933]

RACE WEEK.

A FANCY DRESS BALL.

in aid of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH 1922 at 5-15 at the CITY HALL.

Tickets \$3 Booking at MOTIVIES.

\$1 Fine for Non Fancy Dress will be collected at the door.

2 Lucky number Prizes for those in Fancy Dress. [1922]

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WANTED.—Position by Britisher with 9 years' business experience, in any capacity. No objection to Outports. Apply Box 02, c/o Daily Press Office. [175]

FOR SALE.—New Household Furniture and Fixtures complete, including Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, &c. For particulars call at 40, Morrison Hill Road, between 10 a.m. to Noon or between 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. [174]

WANTED.—ASSISTANCE—given—in return for Passage by lady returning to England end of March or beginning of April, or would accept passage to South Africa (Cape Town). Apply Box 02, c/o Daily Press Office. [181]

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Wines, including Champagne de St. Marceaux, Fine Old Ports and Sherries, Very Old Liqueur Brandy, Liqueurs of all kinds.

Watson's Celebrated "E" Whisky, etc. etc. etc.

Special cases put up to order.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

DEATHS.

EZRA.—At Shanghai, on December 15th, EDWARD ISAAC EZRA, aged 40.

STEVENS.—On 20th Montague, on December 4th, at 8.30, EDWARD STEVENS, late Chinese Maritime Customs, and father of Mrs. D. L. Smith, of Hankow.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The family of the late Sir BOSEAN WEI YUK wish to thank their many friends for their kind sympathy during the recent bereavement. [1945]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUEX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 21ST, 1921.

THE REGENCY IN JAPAN.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN has for so long undertaken the public duties falling to the EMPEROR that his appointment as PRINCE REGENT occasioned but a passing wave of excitement. The fact is that the duties of the Sovereign in Japan, which under the Shogunate were reduced to nil, have not since then attained much more than a formal picturesqueness, the principal function being to keep the nation together by giving them a common object of reverence. The late Emperor MEIJI did, indeed, it is believed, influence the course of his country's policy, but with the accession of his son, the present EMPEROR, the power fell more and more into the hands of those "behind the curtain" in the Japanese phrase. From his childhood the EMPEROR was of weak health, and it was at one time believed that he would not live to attain his majority. The foreign physician who was then in attendance on the Court gave it as his opinion, however, that the then Heir to the Throne would attain to manhood, but expressed doubt whether he would not suffer from mental weakness as he grew older. These doubts have now unfortunately been shown to be not unwarranted. The EMPEROR's mental weakness has been growing on him for a long time, and there can be no doubt that he has been guided in all things since his accession by his attendants directly and

by the Elder Statesmen's Council, indirectly. The PRINCE REGENT is said in disposition to resemble his grandfather more than his father, and to show a much more spirited interest in the world around him. His tour in Europe has, of course, widened his views, and since his return to Tokyo he has on one or two occasions shown a desire to break away from the isolation which it is considered proper for the Court to preserve in Japan. In other words, the PRINCE REGENT has shown a desire to be considered more as a Sovereign than as a

divine personage. In the festivities in connection with his return from his European tour he showed a kindly interest in the processions and other marks of welcome, leading unfortunately to some loss of life through a superabundance of enthusiasm on the part of his subjects. Since his return, also, he has been the guest of a purely non-official society of graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, sitting on the right hand of the British Ambassador, who presided on the occasion. This is a distinct break away from Court etiquette which bids well for the future.

Whether as PRINCE REGENT he will continue to take such liberties remains to be seen. He is already receiving all the treatment accorded to the Emperor, which means a restriction of freedom, but it rests with him to break down some of the barriers which separate him from the people. Some curiosity is felt as to what will be the procedure on the occasion of the PRINCE OF WALES's visit to Japan next spring—whether there will be any attempt to show the same democratic spirit as the Heir to the British Throne displays. The importance of the subject rests in the effect on politics in Japan of a closer connection between the States and the people. Lord NORTHCLIFFE states that Japan is ruled by four men, by whom he means the Elder Statesmen, and although this is rather a rough way of putting it, there is no doubt that the Elder Statesmen, although occupying no position of responsibility to the public, yet have a preponderating influence in the policy of the country both at home and abroad. No Premier can be appointed without the approval of the Elder Statesmen; no great measure can be introduced without their acquiescence. They do not concern themselves with the details of government, but it is their guiding hand which directs its general tendencies. They cannot be considered as altogether antiquated and conservative, even if they show a desire to maintain the influence of their plans around the Throne. It was with the approval of the Elder Statesmen that the European tour of the PRINCE REGENT was undertaken, but it was with the disapproval of one of them—PRINCE YAMAGATA—that the PRINCE REGENT was affianced to a daughter of the House of a rival clan. PRINCE YAMAGATA's objection was overruled, but since then nothing has been heard of the marriage, and it is thought possible that, behind the curtain, PRINCE YAMAGATA has won.

With all due deference to the men who brought about the Restoration and made modern Japan, such intrigues around the Throne are objectionable. The only person responsible to the Throne for the administration is the Premier, and when the Premier is but a creature of those behind the Throne, who have no responsibility, the result can only be that the best man may not be chosen for Premier, and that in any case his actions are hampered. The present system is a survival from feudal times, when suspicion and uncertainty were so rife that no statesman could be trusted. Officialdom in feudal Japan was but a régime of spies. All officials had their attendant spies, set to watch their actions, and these spies were again watched by other spies, and so on almost ad infinitum. The suspicion which engendered the system was itself increased by the system, so that it was hardly surprising for early foreigners in Japan to find the Japanese officials so reserved that it was impossible to get a true answer to any question asked. Probably this was one of the causes of decay in the feudal system, for eventually government must come to a standstill when no man is to be trusted. The Elder Statesmen in modern Japan perform some of the functions of the official spies in the feudal régime. They stand behind the administrative officers watching their movements. It is an effect system, destructive to the proper development of the country both in thought and action. Japan can hardly be said to have emerged from the state of feudalism until it is cleared away.

The Chinese Government recently conferred the Third Class of the Order of the Golden Grain, in gems, upon Mr. F. W. Maze, Commissioner of Customs.

Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C. (the Chief Justice) and Lady Rees-Davies entertained a very large company last night at a dance given at the Hongkong Hotel. It was one of the largest and most successful dances of the season.

The annual race meeting under the auspices of the Hongkong Jockey Club has been fixed for Monday, February 20th and the two following days, with the "off day" on Saturday, February 25th.

It is stated that a bill insuring more complete control of Socialists will be presented by the Government in the coming session of the Japanese Diet. The Department for Home Affairs is now working on the draft.

In commenting on the establishment of a new Japanese mill at Yangtze, a Shanghai Chinese newspaper states that "the Japanese are moving Japan into Shanghai." The new mill, it is stated, has a capital of Yen 25,000,000 and the promoters have already purchased 139 mou of land.

We regret to announce the death at Canton on the 17th inst., of Mr. M. Sanada, assistant manager of the local branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd. The loss will be deeply felt amongst the deceased's wide circle of friends, both Japanese and Chinese, with whom he was extremely popular.

A dinner was given at Shanghai last week at the Great Eastern Hotel by representatives of the Korean Provisional Government in Shanghai to a number of prominent Chinese at which it was proposed that a closer friendship should be brought about between the two countries in order to preserve the peace of the Far East.

Japanese papers report the death by misadventure of Mrs. Ross, of Shibuya, Tokyo, the wife of Mr. C. V. Ross. It is reported that, believing she was taking a dose of Epsom salt, the unfortunate lady swallowed a quantity of potassium chlorate, which proved fatal. Mr. Ross is said to be a British subject and an instructor in a school at Kanda, Tokyo.

For snatching a roll of cloth from a Chinese woman near Shamshui Police Station, a young Chinese was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour by Mr. Wood, at the Magistracy, yesterday. Defendant admitted the theft. Inspector Pitt said that the man in error towards the police station pursued by one of the water police and a dog, and was captured by a Chinese constable.

The loss suffered by Mr. H. E. Swaine, the European passenger who was on the "Kwang Lee" at the time of the piracy was much greater than the report in our yesterday's issue represented. Mr. Swaine enumerates his losses as follows: "Jewellery taken from the inside pocket of my coat, valued at \$4,490; jewellery taken off my wife and self valued at \$1,237; cash in notes taken from my box, \$3,000, and our clothing valued at \$300—making a total of \$9,123."

A Chinese marine hawker was charged at the Magistracy yesterday with having in his possession a length of ship's chain believed to have been stolen. Inspector Blackman said that the man was seen carrying the chain on the Praya East, and when accosted defendant said that he had purchased it from a man belonging to a ship. This man could not be found. Mr. J. R. Wood, in discharging the man said: "I don't think it fair to ask a licensed marine hawker to trace the property back. You cannot expect him to trace it. How can you expect him to keep himself right? I cannot convict him on suspicion. The defendant will be discharged."

Among the passengers who suffered by the piracy of the "Kwang Lee" was Mrs. Wu Ting Fang, wife of the well-known Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Canton Government. She is stated to have been carrying bank-notes to the value of \$10,700, but when the looting began she is stated to have ripped open a sofa, stuffed most of the notes inside and sat upon them retaining on her person a sum wherewith to meet the demand which she knew would be inevitably made by the pirates. When they learnt that Mrs. Wu Ting Fang was among their victims, the chief pirate is said to have profusely apologised and returned part of the money taken from her. It is related that the chief desired Mrs. Wu to tell her husband that they were disbanded soldiers, formerly in the service of the Kwangtung party, and that they had been obliged to resort to piracy for a living.

Emphasising in a speech at the dinner of the China Association in London, the desirability of having an inkling of the Chinese language, Mr. Byron Brennan said: "Interpreters are unsatisfactory; they interpret, not what you say, but what they think you ought to say—I am speaking of what I know, because I have been one myself." He told a story of an interpreter who was instructed by a British official to inform a Chinese official that if details of a plan submitted were strictly followed, the "famine-stricken fields" would turn into smiling fields, producing bounteous rice; the soldiery would be well fed and well paid, and trouble and civil strife would come to an end; thus would they get enough to put away for a rainy day. When the interpreter had put the smiling fields, the rainy day, and the other ingredients into his mental sausage machine, he began: "He says—all interpreters begin like that—if your Excellency will make a picture like that—pointing to the plan—tomorrow will be a rainy day; all the paddy fields will begin to laugh; the soldier man stop bobbing; poor man will have plenty of chow; I think you will agree the minister's speech lost a little in the course of translation."

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.
CHINESE DELEGATION AND ANOTHER "SCRAP OF PAPER."

WASHINGTON, December 30th.

The Chinese delegation has issued a statement that unless the twenty-one Japanese demands are cancelled the principles adopted by the Conference will only amount to a "scrap of paper."

THE CHINESE STATEMENT.

The Chinese delegation in the statement demanding the cancellation of Japan's twenty-one demands declare that the proceedings at Washington have emphasized China's desire for unification. Without a strong Central Government, supported by strong parties throughout the country, they say, China cannot avail herself of the advantages from the principles adopted by the Conference. They point out that the Central Government, also strong men like General Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria, General Tso Kuo-fu of Tientsin, General Wu Pei-fu of Central China and Dr. Sun Yat-sen of South China are fully convinced of the necessity for co-operation. Chang Tso-lin naturally considers his region the most likely to be affected by the Washington decision. They proceed to state that the Japanese delegation has delayed deliberations regarding China and is determinedly holding on to its privileges in Shantung. The statement declares that there is a feeling that the interests of Manchuria might be bartered away since Japan refuses to scrap the twenty-one demands affecting their future. It refers to Chang Tso-lin's earnest attempt to secure co-operation by all the leaders in China and believes there is a very strong likelihood of a Wu Pei-fu rally to the patriotic call. It reiterates that all men in China are thinking about unification and asserts that the leaders are willing patriotically to yield their positions to a leader supported by the people. It concludes: "The Chinese delegation at Washington has the continued support of the people and, whatever happens in China, they represent China in truth."

WORLD'S AIR RECORD.

AN AVERAGE SPEED OF 196.5 MILES PER HOUR.

LONDON, December 20th.

At Martlesham, Suffolk, aerodrome to-day J. H. James on a Bamel machine, with a 450 horse-power Napier Lion engine, broke the world's record by attaining an average speed of 196.5 miles per hour and a highest speed of 213 miles per hour. The French Lecoq hitherto held the record with 196 miles per hour.

SITUATION IN INDIA.

POSSIBILITY OF A ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, December 20th.

There has been an important development in the political situation in consequence of Lord Reading consenting to receive on December 21st a deputation of representatives of the provinces which urge the desirability of a round-table conference. It is believed that Mr. Gandhi will attend.

EARLIER CABLES.

LOANS TO CHINA.

PURPOSES OF THE CONSORTIUM EXPLAINED.

New York, December 19th.

In view of recent inaccurate statements in regard to the international Consortium for loans to China, Mr. T. W. Lamont, in a statement, denies that the Consortium seeks financial control of China and asserts that, having been organized originally at the instance of several Governments, the Consortium, upon notice from such Governments that its services were no longer required, would be prepared to arrange for immediate dissolution. The Consortium seeks to avoid any responsibility beyond being properly assured that in any loan operations it is rightly discharging its responsibility, firstly, to the Chinese people of providing funds only for constructive purposes, and, secondly, to investment communities of ensuring that any loans to China will be properly safeguarded. No loan to China will be made by the Consortium except at the expressed desire of the Chinese Government.

LATEST CABLES.

NAVAL RATIO QUESTION.
INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

WASHINGTON, December 20th.

It is understood that instructions have just been received by the French delegation from Paris requesting M. Sarraut to satisfy the American Government respecting the French naval ratio to the utmost degree, consistent with France's interests. If a low percentage of capital ships be accepted then a correspondingly higher ratio of submarines and other smaller craft should be substituted.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRANCE WILL ACCEPT THE ORIGINAL PROPOSAL.

LONDON, December 19th.

M. Briand received the American Ambassador, Col. Harvey, at the Carlton Hotel last night. The French Prime Minister informed the Ambassador that France would accept the original 5/3 naval proposal of Mr. Hughes, which under France's proportion is fixed at 1.75 and Italy's at 1.68.

A CONTRADICTION.

PARIS, December 19th.

Reports from Washington that M. Briand had accepted the tonnage allocated to France by Mr. Hughes in the final draft of the naval agreement seem somewhat inaccurate. It is pointed out that the ratio fixed by Mr. Hughes affected only Britain, the United States, and Japan, and that France did not intervene in the discussions concerning this. The French delegation, if it seemed disposed to entertain the American views in regard to capital ships, made it clear that France's requirements in cruisers, torpedo-destroyers, and submarines were the indispensable minimum for the defence of the French coasts and communications with the colonies.

UNCERTAINTY "CLEARED UP."

The uncertainty respecting the French attitude on the battleship ratio has been cleared up by a communication from the Ministry of Marine stating that M. Briand, on his arrival in London, expressed the desire that France conform to America's wishes regarding the ratio, but that no percentage has been fixed.

NAVAL COMMITTEE'S MEETING POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, December 19th.

At the request of M. Sarraut, Mr. Hughes postponed the meeting of the naval sub-committee until to-morrow.

THE IRISH TREATY.

"THE MOST IGNOBLE DOCUMENT EVER SIGNED."

LONDON, December 19th.

The public session of Dail Eireann, which is finally to decide the fate of the Irish agreement, opened at Dublin in an atmosphere of intense excitement. There were heated passages between Mr. de Valera and Mr. Griffith. The latter, who moved the ratification of the agreement, said that the signatories and every man with a scrap of honour would stand by the treaty, which absolutely safeguarded Ireland's interests. Its rejection would mean the resumption of war in which Ireland would be fighting against the sympathy of the British Empire and the world.

Mr. de Valera urged rejection of the treaty, which he described as the most ignoble document ever signed.

DELEGATE'S ASSERTION CREATES SENSATION.

Mr. Barton created a sensation by saying that he and Mr. Gavin Duffy opposed the signing of the treaty, but that Mr. Lloyd George delivered an ultimatum demanding their signature before a certain hour or war would be renewed. Mr. Barton and Mr. Gavin Duffy dared not accept responsibility for war, and, therefore, signed. They now recommended acceptance.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

LONDON, December 19th.

Parliament has been prorogued till January 31st.

The King's prerogative Speech expresses deep satisfaction at Parliament's approval of the Irish agreement and readiness to give effect to its provisions.

CUNARD CO. FINED.

MAXIMUM UNDER THE U.S. ANTI-IMMIGRATION LAW.

WASHINGTON, December 19th.

Mr. Davis, Secretary of Labour, has ordered fines to the limit of the statute to be levied against the Cunard Line owing to the arrival on the 10th inst. aboard the Aquitania of three hundred Hungarians, although it is alleged that the Immigration Bureau on the 1st inst. informed all steamship lines that the Hungarian immigration quota up to July, 1923, had been exhausted.

DUTCH OIL INDUSTRY.

AN ASSURANCE RESPECTING TAXATION.

AMSTERDAM, December 19th.

The Colonial Minister announced in Parliament that the oil industry would not be taxed in a way that would jeopardise the international market. The declaration has led to the belief that the additional taxation threatened to the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. will not be imposed.

PRIME MINISTERS' CONVERSATIONS.

GENERAL ECONOMIC QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.

LONDON, December 19th.

The British and French Prime Ministers' conversations began at Downing Street this morning.

Mr. Lloyd George was accompanied by Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Robert Horne, while M. Briand was accompanied by M. Loucheur and M. Bartholot. The meeting adjourned till to-morrow.

A communiqué says that there was general talk on general economic questions. The matter will be submitted to the Treasury for investigation. British and French financial experts will confer this afternoon and report to the full conference to-morrow.

An interesting development is the return to London of Dr. Rathenau, negotiator of the Wiesbaden agreement. It is thought that he may interview M. Briand and M. Loucheur.

THE FRENCH ATTITUDE.

PARIS, December 19th.

From opinions gathered by *l'Echo de Paris* in M. Briand's surroundings, the latter is going to insist in London upon recognition of France's rights to full payments. Only then can she entertain the idea of a general conference on Europe's economic situation. On the whole of M. Briand's associates are very optimistic.

DARING NEW YORK ROBBERY.

THREE BANDITS BOB A BROADWAY CINEMA.

NEW YORK, December 19th.

Three bandits entered a cinema theatre in the Broadway this evening and held up the manager and three employees with revolvers. The bandits stole ten thousand dollars from the safe and escaped.

GOODS BY SEA.

THE NEW HAGUE RULES.

In an address to the Shipping Staffs Association of the Port of Liverpool last month, Sir Norman Hill, Bt., dealt with the new Hague rules on the carriage of goods by sea, which were drawn up at the recent Maritime Conference. He pointed out that these rules followed very closely the recommendations of the Imperial Shipping Committee, and therefore reproduced with great exactness the provisions of the Canadian Act, which followed closely the Harter Act. The result was that so far as sea carriage was concerned, all cargoes would be brought under what had been commonly known for the last twenty-five years as Harter Act conditions. The rules differed in form from the Acts, because they were for general application in all trades and on vessels under all flags.

"It would be possible," the speaker continued, "as is suggested by the Imperial Shipping Committee, to frame legislation for the British Empire in the form of the Canadian Act but an Act of Parliament in that form would be in no sense a code, and it would be never understood, far less could it be adopted, by the world at large. The advantages of a real code is one which is complete in itself and sets forth in language which is both simple and precise the subjects with which it deals, possesses over Acts in the form of the Harter and Canadian Acts, are manifest. Even the British Empire is not self-contained; it must trade with other nations, and therefore any code that is adopted for the Empire should be in a form which can be both understood and adopted, if they will, by other nations. The Hague rules, therefore, define with precision on the one hand the responsibilities and liabilities, and on the other hand the rights and immunities, which are to be established by every bill of lading, and they prohibit the insertion in any bill of lading of any agreement relieving the carrier from such responsibilities and liabilities."

As a result of the labours of The Hague Conference they had at last a self-contained code defining the risks incident to the carriage of goods by sea, to be assumed by the sea carrier under a bill of lading. The code set forth in ordinary business language what was asked for by the cargo interests—shippers, porters, importers, underwriters, and bankers. It was in a form suitable for adoption by all nations, and not only by those countries whose laws were founded on English Common Law. Under that code the bill of lading would be placed on an equal footing with the bill of exchange; its holder would be entitled against the shipowner to certain definite rights of which he could not be deprived by any agreement, or arrangement entered into between the original shipper of the goods and the shipowner. If the goods were carried under terms other than those set forth in the code, then no bill of lading could be put into circulation. Although the rights so conferred by a bill of lading could not be varied, the code was not made the master of commerce.

The parties to a contract for the carriage of goods by sea are left free to agree with one another on any terms and conditions they please, provided a bill of lading is not issued. Therefore whilst on the one hand the risk has been avoided of forcing the code on trades in which the bill of lading is not used, or of paralysing enterprise and stifling development in trades in which it is used, on the other hand no third party can be brought into any such transaction without clear notice that the sea carriage is not protected by the code. Sir Norman Hill pointed out that the code by voluntary agreement and without waiting for legislation, could be brought into operation in all countries other than those which have deprived commerce of its freedom of contract in regard to bills of lading.

THE DEATH OF MR. EDWARD EZRA.

HIS CAREER IN SHANGHAI.

The *N. C. Daily News*, reporting the sudden death of Mr. Edward Ezra, a notable figure in the business world of Shanghai, from hemorrhage of the brain, says:—He had been unwell for some little time recently, though not seriously indisposed, and yesterday (December 18th) appeared to be in excellent health on arrival at his Kiukiang Road office in the morning. Towards 12 o'clock he suddenly collapsed, falling into unconsciousness as the result of hemorrhage of the brain. He was removed with all speed to the Nursing Home and there died an hour and a half later, without regaining consciousness.

The name of Edward Isaac Ezra will long be remembered here, principally for the fact of his commanding position in the business world and, by members of the Jewish community, for a very practical and generous interest in its affairs. We believe it was some 80 years ago that Mr. Ezra's father Isaac came to Shanghai and set up in business, conducted for many years at an office in Kiukiang Road. Edward Ezra, the elder, in a family of four brothers and four sisters,

was born on January 3rd, 1853, and was thus on the threshold of his 41st year. He was educated at the Shanghai Public School and was one of the late Mr. Lanning's favourite pupils, the headmaster's interest in a promising youngster extending to the privilege of private tuition. Throughout his comparatively brief career, Mr. Ezra was keenly interested in education and, when he became a member of the Municipal Council, on which he served from 1911 until 1918, this interest was recognized by his appointment as Chairman of the Chinese Educational Committee, and as a member of the Council's permanent Education Committee. One of the features of his residence in Avenue Joffre was a splendidly equipped library. A now rapidly fading phase of Shanghai life is recalled by the fact that as a young man Mr. Ezra was for six years a member of the Mii Ho Loong Rifles.

He was married (some 15 years ago, we believe), to a Shanghai lady, Miss Sopher, daughter of Mr. M. A. Sopher, a former manager of Messrs. S. J. David & Co., and is survived by his wife and two sons, Cecil and Danzil.

On the death of his father, Mr. Ezra continued in the business of the house, which was interested principally in Indian imports. Under his hand, the business prospered immediately, and its chief went on to engage in many enterprises, displaying in each an ability and soundness of judgment which commanded success. The undertakings which claimed his special interest included the Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., of which he became managing-director in 1907, the Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd., of which he was Chairman, the Shanghai Gas Co., of which also he was chairman, and the China Motors, Ltd., and he was a director of numerous other companies. The newspaper world also latterly claimed Mr. Ezra's attention, and he held large proprietary interests in the *China Press* and the *Evening Star*, of which companies he was chairman and president.

In the Jewish community Mr. Ezra naturally held a leading position, and all its activities have for some years been indebted to him for consistent and generous support, particularly as Vice-President of the Jewish Communal Organization of China, and Vice-President of the Synagogue. It was chiefly on his initiative that Rabbi Hirsch came out from England to be a leader in Shanghai Jewry. Another of Mr. Ezra's intimate interests was Masonry. He attained high degree in the craft, and was an influential member of Lodge Saltoun, of which he was Past Master. A man of many activities, Mr. Ezra found little time to devote to sport, but he was a good club man, a member of the Shanghai Club, the Shanghai Race Club, the Masonic Club, and the Cercle Sportif Français, and also he was a most hospitable host.

A new building, six stories in height, is in the course of construction at Shanghai for Messrs. Brannen Mond & Co. occupying a prominent position in Szechuen Road. A certain distinction may be claimed for the new premises, says the *N. C. Daily News*, on account of the setting back of the entire structure about 24 feet from the main road line, whilst a private road lies to the south of the property. Additional light and air spaces has thus been obtained and will create a precedent for future building construction in that important business artery of the Settlement.

Osaka, it is said, will have one of the biggest hotels in Western Japan if plans now being promoted mature. Having recently secured a new site, the Osaka Prefecture Office hopes to start building soon on its imposing structure which will cost ¥3,800,000. It is proposed by the promoters to purchase the old prefectural building to run a hotel there. It is pointed out by them that the present prefectural building was originally intended for a hotel, but that in the course of its construction it was sold to the prefectural office which badly needed a large building at that time. With slight alterations it can be turned into a good hotel, the promoters say. The new company will be capitalized at ¥5,000,000.

CANTON AND CAPITAL.

[BY ORIGIN LETTER FOR THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.]

General Wood is reported to have defined a stable government as one under which capital seeks investment at normal rates of interest. Exception may be taken to this as a final test, but nevertheless the attitude of capital to a government furnishes at least one very important test of its quality. Applying this test to the government which has now been in power in Canton for nearly fourteen months, what do we find?

First, it must be said that the last few years have seen a great expansion in Canton's silk trade. Last year the total export was over seventy million dollars, double what it was ten years ago. This increase has been brought about by the awakening of Canton's merchants to the possibilities of the silk trade, the introduction of new machinery and the adoption of new methods. In addition to the export of raw silk a certain amount of manufactured products is beginning to be sent abroad. These include hosiery, handkerchiefs and other small articles. This trade has already reached a total of several million dollars although three or four years ago it did not exist.

This great increase in the export trade of Canton has meant wealth for her merchants and increased prosperity for her people. During the régime of the Kwangsi militarists, however, this new wealth remained in hiding, stowed away in the banks of Shamen or Hongkong or Shanghai. Capital did not make any effort to seek investment under the rule of Mok and his satellites. There were too many ways for dollars to leave the pockets of their owners and make their way to those of the beneficent rulers of the province. What development work went on, therefore, was due to the activities of the politicians themselves, using their military power to greatly increase their ill-gotten gains. Capitalists whose money was safely out of reach took good care to keep it so.

Since the return of Governor Chen Chung-min and the election of Dr. Sun as president of the Southern Government, all this has changed. Capital has suddenly recovered its courage. One after another the exiles in Hongkong and Shanghai are returning to Canton. And they are bringing their money with them. They are buying land, building houses, stores, godowns and factories. New industries are springing up on all sides. The value of real estate in the city has almost doubled in the last year.

Asked as to the reason for this, the merchants and capitalists with whom I discussed the matter were unanimous in ascribing it to the confidence which the investing public felt in the present government. The men in office now were trying to better the conditions of the country. Squeezed had been all but eliminated. This was true alike of the Central Government under Dr. Sun, the provincial government under Governor Chen, and the municipal government under Sun Fo. In spite of the financial difficulties under which all three were labouring, they were building along lines of honesty and fair dealing. Chinese would administer wealth and money in the development of their own cities and purely Chinese enterprises than in joint ventures with foreigners where the control remained in non-Chinese hands. Hence not only native Cantonese were bringing their money back to Canton, but even men of other provinces to the North were coming down to invest in the southern metropolis.

One striking evidence of the confidence of the Cantonese in their present government is the prosperity of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung, a Government institution started just after the return to power last year. I passed its doors the other morning just before ten o'clock. Outside were forty or fifty Chinese clinging desperately to the iron-grating that they might be the first to get in, when the door were opened. I had just been reading of the runs on the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, the financial pillars of the Peking Government, and I wondered if the panic had spread to Canton and if the local government, too, would have to close the doors of its banks. I returned shortly afterwards. The doors were opened and the clamouring crowd had moved inside to the tellers' windows. Still they crowded; they reached frantically through the bars of the cages. President Ching asked me to come around into his office. The way led past the tellers' desks and when I got behind them the aspect of affairs was quite changed. In every hand was a roll of bills, some large, some small, but all deposits!

The Provincial Bank has over a thousand depositors, nearly twice as many as the largest foreign bank in Canton. Most of them are local merchants and the total of their deposits is in excess of \$4,500,000. The bank is extending its activities by opening branches in the small cities of the province and its business is increasing rapidly. Its notes are protected by an ample reserve and are accepted at par by the local merchant. Canton's healthy financial condition is in striking contrast with the *delirium tremens* which prevails farther north.

But the path of the capitalist is not all roses even in Canton. Like his brethren the world over, he must have his complaint. The new government is honest and fair, but it is altogether too favourably inclined toward the labour element. On this score it is far from satisfactory. This is no time to encourage labour unions, especially when they put forward such outrageous demands as a day of ten hours instead of sixteen, a Sunday holiday, and double pay for night work. According to the capitalist, industrial development has not gone far enough as yet to warrant this sort of thing. This would interfere with the growth of Canton's industries and commerce. Would it stop that growth? No, but it would retard it!

THE SOUTHERN SITUATION.
VIEWS OF A PEKING-CABINET OFFICIAL.

PEKING, December 7th.

A Cabinet official who recently returned from the South says Canton's northern expedition was planned by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who arrived at Kwailin on the 4th instant with 8,000 armed men. He says that the report that General Chen Chiung-min is not in favour of the expedition is entirely erroneous. Many of General Chen's troops are still in Kwangsi and General Chen fears that if these men join in the expedition the scattered forces of General Lu Yung-tung will come together again and attack Canton in rear of the expedition. Many of the former Kwangsi troops are now bandits and pedlars, scattered from one end of the province to the other, but they might easily form numerous bands and concentrate.

General Chen is held in high esteem by the gentry and merchants of Canton, whereas Dr. Sun is very unpopular in those circles, largely owing to the collection of new taxes which he has imposed to provide funds for his expedition. Dr. Sun's disciples are said to have inaugurated a hundred so-called labour organizations which carry out the collection of the taxes. These labour tax-gatherers also investigate title deeds and the registration of land and large sums have been derived from Shangkolan on the river front, which in many cases has been in the possession of the present occupants for hundreds of years. This land is put up for public auction and seventy per cent of the proceeds go to the expedition fund, the remainder being given to the discoverer. In this way Dr. Sun is said to have made himself very popular with the riffraff, but to have earned the enmity of higher social grades.

In Kwangsi, however, General Chen Chung-min's name is said to be execrated by the conquered people, owing to the behaviour of his troops. At Wuninghsien, the home of General Lu Yang-tung, during and after the first battle the local residents were very badly treated, many of them being driven out of their homes. Later on most of the invading force was withdrawn, and the people then banded together and drove away the remainder. This led to another conquest of the district in which it is stated that most of the inhabitants were killed outright and their property taken over by Chen's men. Reports of a somewhat similar character have been received from other districts in Kwangsi.

In view of these conditions it will be necessary for General Chen to keep a large force in Kwangsi. Thus the official in question considers that it will be impossible for Dr. Sun to gather together a force of sufficient strength to offer a serious menace to the Yangtze regions. —*Reuter.*

THE PLAGUE FLEA.

Why has plague affected some parts of India and left other parts free? There is practically no part of the country where the known conditions are definitely and permanently against the establishment of an epidemic, yet parts of India—such as the southern portion of the Madras Presidency, large tracts of the eastern coastal area and of the Central India Plateau and of Eastern Bengal and Assam—have remained free from the disease although they are near to and in communication with regions which have experienced severe epidemics. A tentative answer to this interesting conundrum is given in the latest number of *The Indian Journal of Medical Research*, by Major F. W. Cragg, I.M.S., who has been examining the distribution of rat fleas. It was for some time supposed that the flea known as *cheopis* was the only rat flea of any importance, but it has now been found that this is not the case; that there are three species, and that of these *cheopis* is as common and widespread as *cheopis*. The latter is in fact no longer the only pebble on the beach. The various species, however, appear to be unequally distributed over India, and observations point very strongly to a close relation between the predominance of the iniquitous *cheopis* and high plague mortality, while *artia* is the predominant flea in those areas which have remained free from the disease or have suffered lightly. If this theory is proved by further investigations to be sound, the importance of the discovery is obvious. As Major Cragg says: "If it is really the case that *cheopis* is the 'plague flea' while *artia* is not, it will be possible, by an examination of the fleas of a locality, to estimate precisely its liability to plague; in fact, to map out the 'cheopis-belt' just as the 'fly-belt' of Africa had been mapped out. It would clearly be unnecessary to take elaborate and expensive measures against plague in a district in which the rat flea were of a species which is not a vector of plague." —*Times of India.*

TYPIST'S MISTAKE COSTS £1,000.

Through the error of a typist, £1,000 too much was paid to a Glasgow hotel-keeper, whose claim for compensation was passed last year by Lord Hunter's Commission on War Losses. The original award was for £2,414, but when the draft order was returned from London the typist had mistaken the two for a three, and made the amount £3,414. The order of the court containing the larger amount was duly signed by Lord Hunter. A War Compensation Court, reviewed the matter. For the hotel-keeper, who is now in Australia, it was argued that the Court could not vary one of its own orders. Judgment was reserved.

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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ISABEL RAMSAY.)

PARIS, November 14th.
Nothing is more marked than the attitude adopted by the theatres with regard to the present craze for black; they simply ignore it. This is most significant, as the leading actresses in Paris are always dressed by the leading designers of Paris, and what one sees worn by women on the stage is an indication of what designers wish to see worn by women off it. The fact that a black dress is as rare a sight on the stage as a coloured one is off, proves very decisively that designers are determined to combat the prevailing preference for black by every means in their power.
In a previous letter, I referred to the collection of coloured toilettes which Paquin, Clif, Lucie Hamar and others prepared for the production of Maurice Donnay's charming comedy "Amants" at the Gymnase. Since then, I have been to several other First Nights (Paris is inundated with them just at present after the long spell of Summer idleness) and was able to gather further impressions of the mode ahead, as indicated by the toilettes displayed.
The review "Vogue" at the Theatre Michel caused a sensation even for Paris, the costumes, designed and executed by Paul Poiret, being even more splendid than has been seen for many a long day in the Gay Capital. Unfortunately, as documents of future fashion, they were not of much avail, seeing the majority of them were fancy or characteristic in type, but such as they were, they were objects of pure aesthetic delight. The objects, without which no French woman could very well manage, wears a very beautiful evening gown that is a mixture of black velvet and green satin, the satin being that strange mixture of blue and green that all Paris knows now by the name of "Poiret green." Over a simple slip of this were draped two gathered side panels, of black velvet, the ends of which were finished with bands of black fox, bands of jet drawn round the waist to form a girdle effect, and bands across the shoulders and looping the top part of the arms were the finishing touches to this creation, worn with grace and distinction by Melle Blanche Hittier.
For the new piece at the Capucines, one of the smallest and most elegant of Paris theatres, Lucien Delong prepared a dazzling collection of toilettes, and here, as elsewhere, not one black one was included in the collection. This designer appears to be very fond of silver bugles as trimming, for amongst the creations of his worn by Melle Gaby Morlay in this review there is a charming negligee in silver tissue embroidered with silver tubes and edged with bands of monkey fur, as well as a mauve evening gown in crepe Romain, embroidered in the same medium. In the last act, Melle Morlay wears a coat-frock in raven blue velvet, showing touches of carmine embroidery, and motifs of Venetian point lace finishing the cuffs and collar. Another original coat-frock effect is carried out in grey velours de laine, three bands of the same material, cut into tiny strips so as to imitate fur, finishing the wide, bell sleeves; the same bands being placed round the hips just below the waist; the hem of the skirt and the high, Russian collar are finished with a single band, somewhat deeper than those figuring in the series of three. I might mention, also, a quaint pyjama suit worn by Melle Morlay, showing a coat in jade green velvet finished with deep bands of silver braid, and pants in black satin.
For Melle Marcelle Monthil, who takes part in the same piece, Delong designed a royal blue velvet coat-frock, encrusted with motifs worked in silver; the front opening over a panel of silver grey woollen material, and a tailored jacket in a mixture of red and steel duvetyn lined with Coney seal and worn with a black chiffon velvet skirt.
These tailored jackets, lined with fur or of fur lined with satin or brocade, are much worn just now when the temperature is not quite cold enough to excuse the donning of heavy fur coats. Most of them are in seal, opossum or squirrel, with a lesser quantity of beautiful models in ermine and sable; they are made very full and "sloppy" in shape, with sleeves that appear to have been added as a pure after-thought, and a roll collar that can be buttoned up close to the neck if necessary; they are particularly handy, as they can be worn with a skirt and smart casaquin or else with a one-piece frock in serge or heavy crepe.
Writing of crepe reminds me of a delightful half-season coat Madame Cassive wears in the new piece at the Marigny theatre. It is long and straight in line, with the suggestion of fulness drawn in at the hips, where the front cross-over fastening finishes with a big mother-of-pearl button; inside, it is lined with black satin, but the original note in it all is a deep collar of chinchilla, and wide, bell sleeves slit five or six inches on the inside of the arm so as to droop back and reveal a deep band of the same fur lining the inside instead of the outside of the cuff.
When it is a question of hats, designers are not quite so refractory towards the prevailing influence of black, perhaps because they realise how difficult it would be to persuade women to give up wearing a shade which, above all others, is becoming and economical for head-wear. Black, therefore, remains in triumph on the stage as well as off it, and with these, as with dresses, plumes and jet are the chief mediums employed for trimming. Lewis, the celebrated Rue Royale wizard, evidently favours the former, judging by creations of his to be seen wherever smart frocking is essential to the success of a play. Madame Cassive wears a droop hat in black velvet, trimmed with an ostrich plume that is more like a row of deep fringe hanging over the back of the hat. Cora Laparcerie, in the revival of "Zaza" at the Renaissance theatre, wears in the final act, a black velvet Gainsborough hat, mounted with an enormous white

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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PRINCESS MARY.

RUSH OF CONGRATULATIONS.
A London telegram says, it is stated that Princess Mary will be married early in 1922. Congratulatory telegrams poured into Buckingham Palace upon the announcement of the betrothal.

The following communications have passed between the King Emperor and the Viceroy:—

From the Viceroy:
"On behalf of India, I beg very respectfully to offer heartiest congratulations to Your Majesties and to Her Royal Highness Princess Mary upon her betrothal to Viscount Lascelles and to express an earnest wish that they may long enjoy every happiness."

From His Majesty the King-Emperor:—

"The Queen and I are greatly touched by the kind message of congratulations on the betrothal of our dear daughter sent by you in the name of the people of India. Please express to them on behalf of ourselves and Princess Mary our warm thanks and assure them of the pleasure with which we have received their good wishes at this happy moment."

ostrich plume; the fringe of which cascades over the back brim and reaches to the waist, the whole suggesting a handsome cape of shimmering white chenille. Mme. Laparcerie also wears a most becoming head-dress in the first act, composed of three immense white plumes mounted in the form of the Prince of Wales feathers design, plus one extra long one that comes from the back and coils over her shoulder in front. With this she wears an evening frock of alternate panels of black brocade and silver tissue.
Apart from these three models I have seen nothing extra startling, the general impression being that modistes are holding back their most cherished creations for the actual winter showing. In the meantime, tight fitting, little turban shapes for morning or travelling wear, and wide-brimmed napoleonic shapes for state occasions, are what one mostly sees.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

December 19th.

Kangchow, British str., 999 tons, Capt. G. O. L. Johnson, from Hoihow, with coal and rice.—B. & S.
Mosby Maru, Japanese str., 1,078 tons, Capt. K. Katsuramoto, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Y.K.K.
Kanchow, British str., 1,223 tons, Capt. D. H. Martin, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Manji Maru, Japanese str., 1,292 tons, Capt. Yoshitake, from Muroran, with coal.—M.B.K.
Taiyo Maru, Japanese str., 1,135 tons, Capt. T. Honjo, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Wijkendam, Dutch str., 5,028 tons, Capt. J. N. Bouman, from Sourabaya and Muntok, with a general cargo.—J.O.J.L.

December 20th.

Agamemnon, British str., 4,482 tons, Capt. W. J. Elford, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
City of Boston, British str., 2,702 tons, Capt. J. A. Singleton, from Hamburg and Singapore, with a general cargo.—Bank Line.
Hsin Cheng, Chinese str., 1,256 tons, Capt. Newburg, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.
Indien, Danish str., 3,533 tons, Capt. H. Jacobson, from Copenhagen, with a general cargo.—Mannors Backhouse.
Kasping, British str., 1,006 tons, Capt. Macfarlane, from Chingwangtao, with coal.—Dodwell & Co.
Nellor, British str., 4,294 tons, Capt. F. S. Murray, R.N.R., from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Seang Bee, British str., 3,764 tons, Capt. R. S. Connolly, from Rangoon and Singapore, with a general cargo.—Tuen Kee.
Kumihar Maru, Japanese str., 552 tons, Capt. Kataro, from Keelung, with coal.—Yue Lee & Co.
Yue Ying Wa, British str., 316 tons, Capt. H. O. Kiddle, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Cheong Yee S.S. Co.

CLEARANCES.

December 20th.

Alabama Maru, for Dairen.
Awa Maru, for Singapore.
Yelloroph, for Singapore.
Chien Maru, for Batavia.
City of Boston, for Shanghai.
Berwick, for Saigon.
Glenavoy, for Shanghai.
Glenyle, for Shanghai.
Waiwan, for Hoihow.
Hoihow, for Canton.
Hok Canton, for K. C. Wan.
Hsinchang, for Canton.
Kupch, for Hongkong.
Indien, for Shanghai.
Kasping, for Canton.
Kam Ying Fat, for Hoihow.
Kashmir, for Shanghai.
Kasembe, for Singapore.
Mastang, for Sandakan.
Nellor, for Singapore.
Nippon, for Singapore.
Savo Maru, for Canton.
Soom Tick Hak Maru, for Haiphong.
Tyndareu, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Nellor*, on December 20th:—
 Mr. and Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. W. Kuroiwa, Rev. I. H. Correll, Mr. J. Watt, Mr. W. B. Kennett, Mr. D. H. Blake, Mr. C. A. Peel, Mrs. K. Baldwin, Mrs. M. S. Smallwood, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Grutten, Mr. J. B. Nicholson, Mr. E. M. Fraser, Mr. D. Ellis, Mr. P. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Vallentin, Mr. L. M. Bocker, Mr. H. D. J. Preston, Mr. F. V. Tilley.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Arafura (E. & A.), due to-day.
Bengloe (Ben line), due December 23rd.
Duward (P. & O.), due December 30th.
Empress of Asia, due December 30th.
Egypt (P. & O.), due December 27th.
Gregory Apcar (B.L.), due Dec. 23rd.
Inaba Maru (N.Y.K.), due January 19th.
Kitano Maru (N.Y.K.), due January 7th.
Monteagle (C.P.S.), due December 30th, at 7 a.m.
Nagpore (P. & O.), due December 22nd.
Nippon (P. & O.), due January 17th.
Pernia Maru (T.K.K.), due Dec. 26th.
Yokohama Maru (N.Y.K.), due December 22nd.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The B.I. s.s. *Torilla* left Calcutta on December 17th, and is expected to arrive at Hongkong about January 6th.

The P. & O. s.s. *Duward* is expected to leave Singapore on December 23rd.

The R.M.S. *Monteagle* arrived at Yokohama on December 18th, at 3.30 p.m., left there on December 20th, at 10 a.m., and is due at Hongkong on December 29th, at 7 a.m.

The H.M.T. s.s. *Himalaya* is expected to arrive at Singapore on January 6th.

The s.s. *Myrmidon* (Blue Funnel line) left Singapore on December 30th for Hongkong, and is due here on the 27th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Sado Maru* (European line) left Singapore for Hongkong on December 19th, and is expected here on December 24th.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 20th, at 12.15. — Pressure has decreased moderately at Shanghai and slightly at Weihaiwei and over the Visayas. There are indications of depressions between Borneo and the Visayas and to the north of Weihaiwei. The anticyclone has weakened. It is now central over Korea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 97.33 inches, against an average of 83.70 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District FORECAST
 Hongkong to Gap Rock N.E. winds, fresh; generally overcast.
 Formosa Channel N.W. winds, strong.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka The same as No. 1.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 20th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 3 p.m.	at 5 a.m.	at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.89	30.01	29.92
Temperature	64	63	66
Humidity	85	87	78
Wind Direction	E.	E.	E.
Force	2	4	3
Weather	od.	od.	od.
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 19th ... 65
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 10th ... 62

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 21st to 27th December, 1931.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water			Low Water		
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Wed.	21	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		1 23	8 7	8 37	1 8	8 37	1 8
Thur.	22	3 38	5 3	10 11	4 0	9 33	2 3
		4 39	6 5	10 19	3 8		
Fri.	23	4 19	5 4	10 23	3 6		
		5 18	6 0	11 53	3 2		
Satur.	24	5 46	6 0	11 21	2 9		
		6 34	6 4				
Sun.	25	7 4	4 8	1 0	2 6		
		6 44	6 8	0 8	3 2		
Mon.	26	8 14	4 7	1 45	3 0		
		7 11	7 2	0 49	3 0		
Tues.	27	8 14	4 5	2 2	1 6		
		7 58	7 4	1 28	3 2		

TO SECRETARIES, LUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

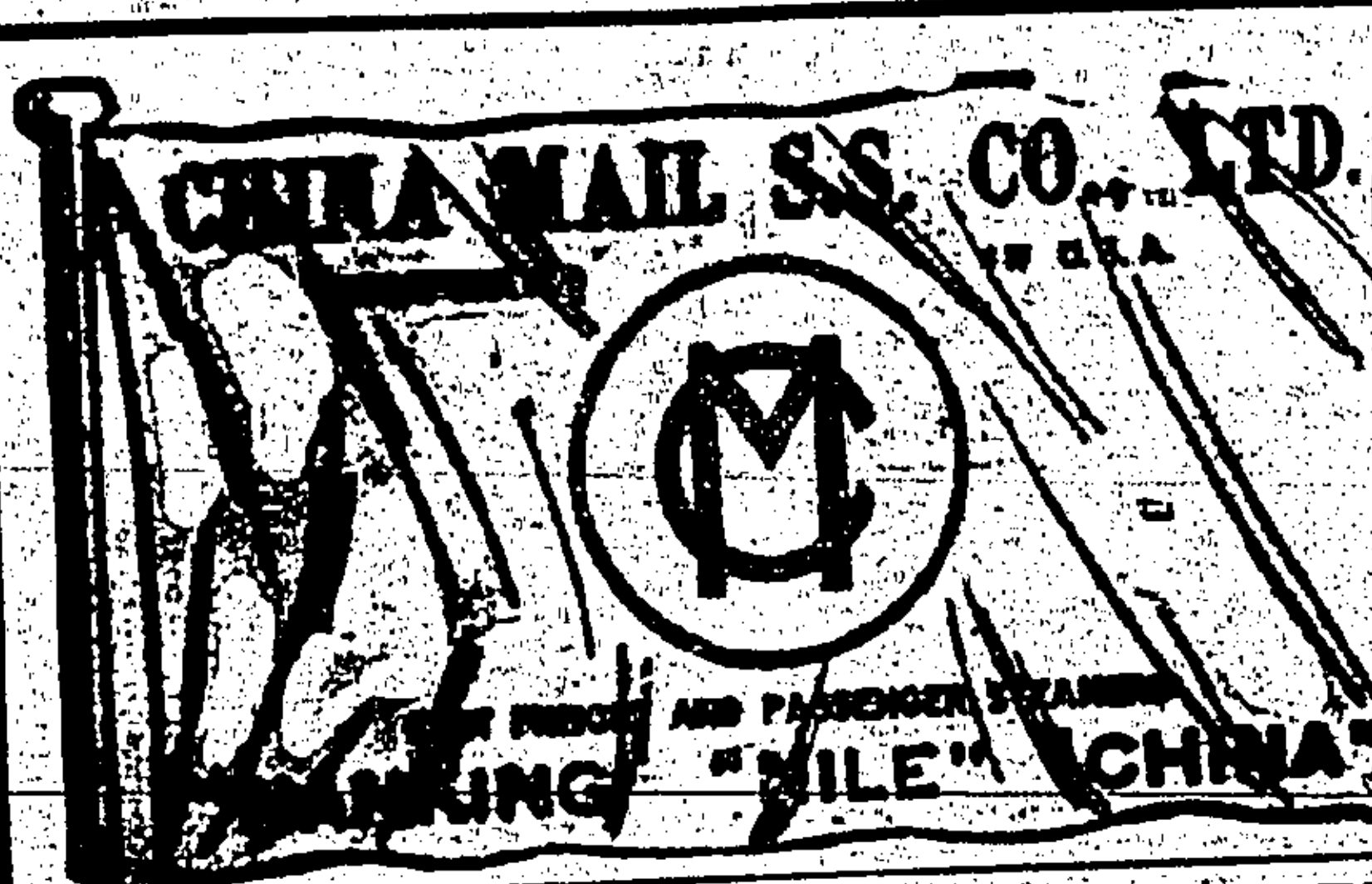
From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	From St. John	Due Liverpool
E. Asia Jan. 5	Jan. 23	Montsalme Feb. 1	Feb. 24
Monteagle Jan. 17	Feb. 10	Melita Feb. 17	Feb. 24
E. Japan Feb. 8	Mar. 1	Mincedosa Mar. 10	Mar. 17
E. Russia Feb. 23	Mar. 15	Metagama Mar. 22	Mar. 31
E. Asia Mar. 23	April 10	Britannia Apr. 22	Apr. 28

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Havre, Naples & Danzig.
 Allotment of cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued.
 Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.
 Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address GACANPAC.



AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

s.s. "NANKING" s.s. "CHINA"

Feb. 20th Jan. 16th

Java Service

BETWEEN HONGKONG, SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA

S.S. "NILE"

January 11th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. EUBANK, GENERAL AGENT

FRANCIS BUILDING, 105 HONG KONG STREET

TELEPHONE, PARKER BUILDING, No. 1024. TEL. FRANCHISE BUILDING, No. 2161.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For BATAVIA, PAMARANG, FORRABAYA, MACASSAR and BALIKPAPAN.

"MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 5th Jan.

"SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 24th Jan.

For MOJIL, KOBE, OSAKA and YOKOHAMA.

"SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 2nd Dec.

"BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 13th Jan.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI, Manager, 1st Floor, Princess Building,

Tel. No. 2306

WATERHOUSE LINE.

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

Between

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

"WEST JESTER" sailing about 5th Jan.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all

Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY, 14th Floor, Princess Building, Telephone 1062.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, THE INI AND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
PERSEA MARU	9,000	Jan. 5th
TAIYO MARU	23,000	Jan. 15th
YUBERIA MARU	20,000	Jan. 16th
TENYO MARU	23,000	Feb. 10th
KOREA MARU	23,000	Feb. 23rd
SHINYO MARU	23,000	Mar. 6th

* Calling at Dairen and emitting call at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA RUI, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDU, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
GINYO MARU	15,000	Feb. 26th
ANYO MARU	15,000	Mar. 29th
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 13th

* Omit Manila

For full information regarding passenger freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MAN. GEN.

King's Building.

Tel. No. 274 & 74

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Ltd.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO

* "West Jena" 31st Dec.
 * "West Orows" 15th Jan.

* Also cargo accepted for transshipment at San Francisco for weekly sailings to
 NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.
 HONGKONG OFFICE—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road, Tel. 3003.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE ETC.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT SAN FRANCISCO

SS. "HOOSIER STATE" Jan. 21st Noon Feb. 13th

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

FOR CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.

FOR HAIPHONG.

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO

Monthly Sailings.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Union Building, Hongkong

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
METHVEN	JAVA	In port	21st Dec.	AMOI/SHANGHAI
TUKEMBANG	JAVA	In port	22nd Dec.	SAIGON/JAVA
SAFAHARA	JAVA	In port	7th Jan.	BATAVIA
TJILARAS	JAVA	30th Dec.	6th Jan.	JAPAN
GORONTALO	JAVA	3rd Jan.		

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodated for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building, First Floor

Telephone No. 1674

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAARTMAATSCHAPPIJ

(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland-East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences)

Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND

MANILA

AND

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG

AND BREMEN

Sailings, subject to alterations.

For

Sailing on or about

"OLDEKERK" ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG 18th Jan.

"RAIJ" ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG 10th Feb.

"LIDARI" ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG 10th Mar.

"ALFONARI" ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG 10th Apr.

"LAETERK" ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG 10th May

For full particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

General Agents, York Building

ASAHI BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.,

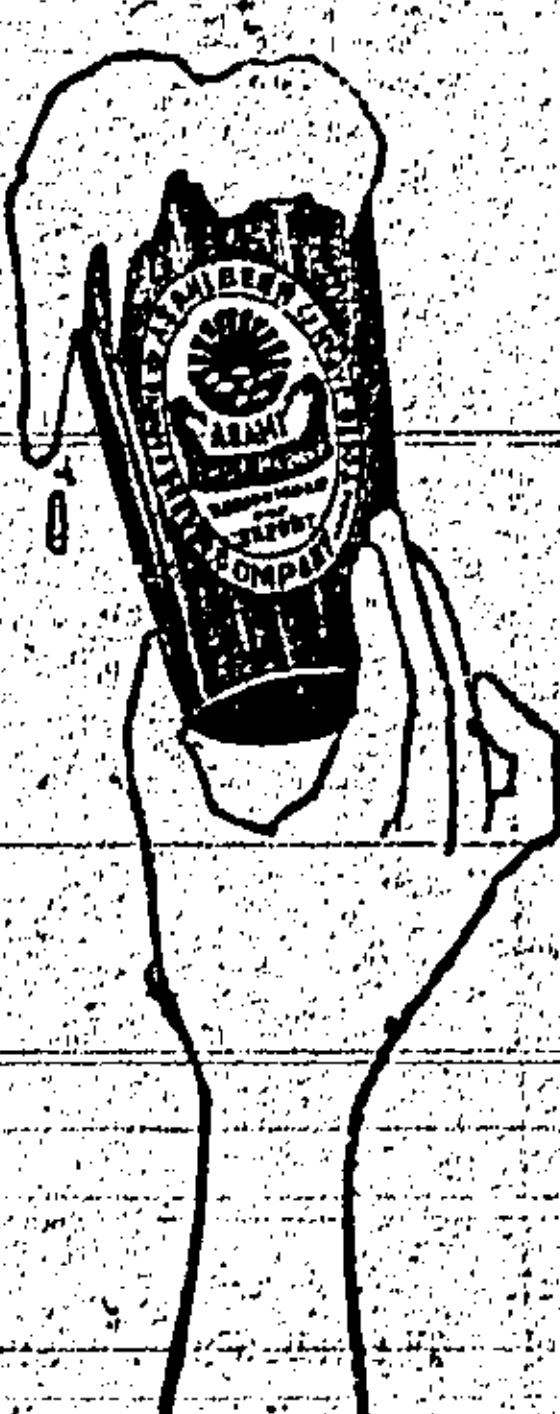
LIMITED.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.

HONGKONG.



AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Only carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA
ELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
& CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
Managing Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

FOR EAST-UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

S.S. "NEWBY HALL" ... 19th Jan. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 20th Feb. London

S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... Middle March London

S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 10th May London

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

or REES & CO., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

JOHAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "KATUNA" ... via Suez Canal ... 21st Dec.

S.S. "YANGTZE" ... via Suez Canal ... 29th Dec.

S.S. "BURYLOHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Jan.

S.S. "CITY OF CAMBRIDGE" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th Jan.

* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG

HONGKONG AND CANTON

REES & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DATE OF DEPARTURE SAILING DATE

SHANGHAI KURE & YOKOHAMA ... "CAP ARCO" ... On or about 10th Jan.

MARSEILLES via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "ANGKOR" ... 12,000 ... On or about 2nd Jan.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

H. BODENFUHRER, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons, and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 & 10 Days.)

S.S. "HAICHING" ... Capt. J. B. Thomson ... TUESDAY, Dec. 27th, at 12 Noon.

S.S. "MAHONG" ... Capt. W. Cooper ... THURSDAY, Dec. 29th, at 1 P.M.

* Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

P. & O., British India

Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NELLOR"	7,000	31st Dec 11 am	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,200	27th Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DONGOLA"	8,000	4th Jan. 1922	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,300	12th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"EGYPT"	7,941	15th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	8,841	21st Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NAGOYA"	8,841	15th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,840	1st Mar.	do.
"SITIVA"	8,709	14th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	9,017	15th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,002	29th Mar.	do.
"NOVARA"	8,850	19th Apr.	do.
"KALYAN"	8,997	26th Apr.	do.
"PLASSY"	7,846	10th May	do.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	27th May	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"EURYALUS" ... 3,600	31st Dec.	Singapore only.
"TAKADA" ... 7,000	1st Jan.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Bangkok.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA" ... 8,000	9th Jan.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS" ... 4,500	6th Feb.	do.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ARAFURA" ... 8,000	2nd Dec. 11 am	Yokohama direct
"KASHI" ... 8,841	20th Dec. 3 pm	Shanghai and Japan.
"NAGOYA" ... 8,841	24th Dec.	Mori and Kobe
"GEOFFREY APCAR" ... 4,700	25th Dec.	Kobe and Shanghai.
"EURYALUS" ... 3,600	27th Dec.	Amoy.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta via Singapore and Madras in Hon of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Saloons are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

S.S. "ATLAS MARU" ... Friday, 23rd Dec.

calling at Marseilles.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S. "CANADA MARU" ... Friday, 15th Jan.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

S.S. "KASADO MARU" (taking passenger) ... Tuesday, 17th Dec.

S.S. "JAVA MARU" ... Saturday, 31st Dec.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S. "BUNHO MARU" ... Sunday, 1st Jan.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" (calling Shanghai) ... Wednesday, 21st Dec.

S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ... Monday, 2nd Jan.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

S.S. "HAGUE MARU" ... Wednesday, 18th Jan.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

S.S. "HAMBURG MARU" ... Friday, 10th Mar.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

S.S. "HIMALAYA MARU" ... Thursday, 29th Dec.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office

S.S. "KALIO MARU" ... Sunday, 25th Dec.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

S.S. "BOSHI MARU" ... Thursday, 28th Dec.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YABUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer	Singapore & Melbourne via Port	Leaving Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUEN"	About 14th Jan.	About 20th Jan.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons. A duty qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Rates. Cargo booked through to all Australia, New Zealand & Transvaal Ports. For L. & A. and Passengers apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
HONGKONG	"HUICHOW"	On 21st Dec., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWANGTUNG"	On 22nd Dec., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 24th Dec., 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SOOCHOW"	On 24th Dec., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 25th Dec., Noon.
FAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIYANG"	On 26th Dec., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 27th Dec., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 28th Dec., Noon.

S.S. SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone 24.

Agents.



Passenger and Freight Service

For VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

From Hongkong

Arrive Seattle

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE.

arrived Seattle

S.S. "SILVER STATE" ... Seattle Jan. 1st. Jan. 20th.

S.S. "PINE TREE STATE" ... Seattle Jan. 2nd 1922. Jan. 21st.

S.S. "PINE TREE STATE" ... Seattle Jan. 13th. Jan. 31st.

S.S. "WENATOCHEE" ... Seattle Jan. 18th. Feb. 14th.

S.S. "WENATOCHEE" ... Seattle Jan. 28th. Feb. 24th.

S.S. "BAY STATE" ... Seattle Jan. 30th. Feb. 26th.

S.S. "BAY STATE" ... Seattle Feb. 9th. Feb. 28th.

Through Bills of Lading issued by Overseas-Chinese Bank, Ltd. Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

5th Floor, Union Building, Telephone 2477 & 2478.

PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Union Building, Telephone 2477 & 2478.

PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama

S.S. "SURUGA" ... 2nd half Jan. 1922.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS

5th Floor, Union Building, Telephone 2477 & 2478.

PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON and/or NEW YORK

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... (via Suez) early Jan.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNERS, (FAR EAST) LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

No. 1, Queen's Building

Telephone 2466

Telegrams: "Furners"

118

